

Male allotype (brachypterous).—Length (partly distended) 1.27 mm. Very similar to the female, but production of face in front of eyes (from eye to base of antenna outwardly $8\ \mu$) slightly longer, the prothoracic anterior angular setae $28\ \mu$, the posterior angulars, inner 48 , outer $44\ \mu$; sternal sensory areas on sterna III–VII transverse, that on IV, $17\ \mu$ long and $50\ \mu$ in transverse diameter.

Antennae (in microns).....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Length.....	20	36	48	38	28	44	22

Type locality.—Banderilla, V. C., Mexico.

Host.—On bulbs of *Tigridia pavonia*.

Type Catalog No. 57232, United States National Museum.

Described from two females and one male, taken May 5, 1944, by plant quarantine inspectors at Laredo, Tex.

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF LITHOCHARIS (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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At least two species of *Lithocharis* Boisd. and Lac. in collections are going under the name of *ochraceus* (Grav.). Both are very similar in size and appearance, they have about the same range in distribution in the eastern United States, and they are commonly taken in piles of dead grass and at light.

Lithocharis ardenus, new species

In Casey's revision of the American Paederini (Trans. Ac. Sci. St. Louis, XV, p. 17–248, 1905), males of this species key out to *ochraceus* (Grav.) by the presence of a comb of black spines on the posterior margin of the seventh¹ abdominal sternite. It differs in lacking the dense brush of hairs (Fig. 6) on each side of the emargination in the eighth sternite, and by other details especially in the genitalia.

Male.—Length 3 to 4 mm. Color and general features apparently identical to *ochraceus*. Seventh sternite (Fig. 4A) with a comb of 20 to 24 black spines occupying approximately the median one-third of hind margin; each spine three to four times longer than wide, and of nearly equal length and width. Eighth sternite (Fig. 3), with a wide and deep emargination equal to about one-third its length, and with posterior angles subacute; bottom of emargination with about four long setae. Genitalia as in Figs. 2A and 2B. Basal swelling large and bulbous and with the median lobe and a pair of short lateral

¹ Used in its true morphological sense. This is the "fifth ventral" of Casey's revision.

lobes attached to its ventral side near the apex. Lateral lobes curved dorsally, about four times longer than wide, and extending about one-third the length of the median lobe on the dorsal side. Median lobe about two and one-half times as long as wide, widest near the middle and slightly constricted before the nearly truncate apex.

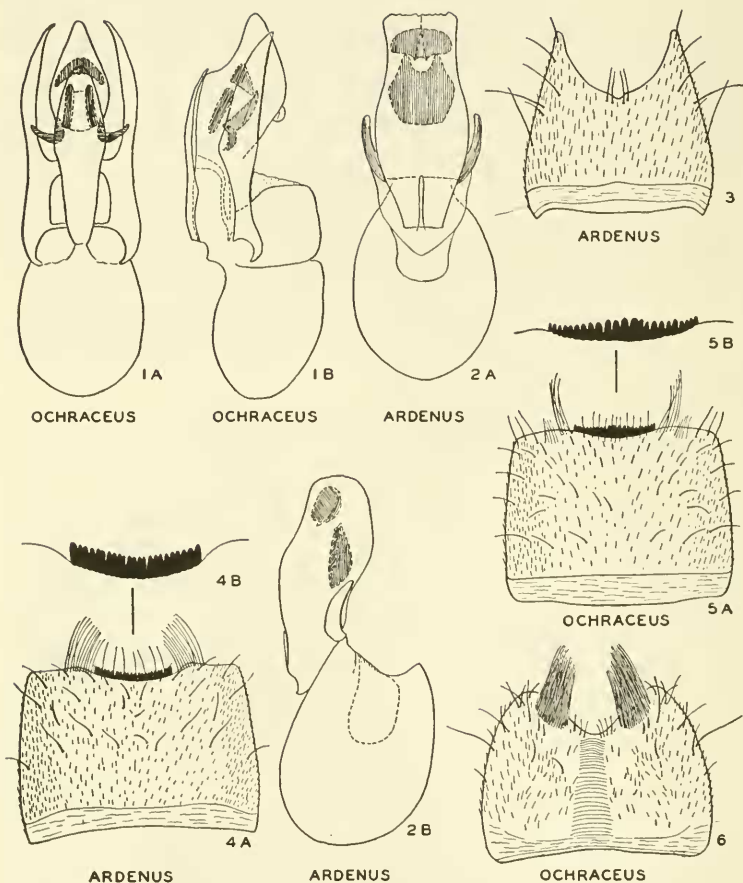
Base of median lobe with a very slender ventral process, about 12 times as long as wide, lying close to the surface of the lobe and extending to a line through the bases of the lateral lobes. Median lobe with an eversible copulatory sac provided with two conspicuous internal structures.

Female.—Similar to male in all general features except for a prolonged and subangulate eighth sternite and no comb of spines on the posterior margin of the seventh sternite. Satisfactory characters have not yet been found that will distinguish the females of this species and *ochraceus*.

Holotype, male.—Urbana, Illinois: June 28, 1944, at light in Brownfield Woods, M. W. Sanderson. In the collection of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Allotype, female.—Same data as for holotype.

Paratypes.—ARKANSAS.—FAYETTEVILLE: August 24, 1940, at light, M. W. Sanderson, 1 ♂; February 2, 1941, in grass pile, M. W. Sanderson, 9 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀; March 1, 1941, in grass pile, M. W. Sanderson, 10 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀; October 22, 1941, at light, M. W. Sanderson, 2 ♂♂. GEORGIA.—FORT McPHERSON: July 5, 1943, at light, H. Hoogstraal, 1 ♂. ILLINOIS.—APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK: August 11, 1944, in dead grass pile, Sanderson and Leighton, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. CHAMPAIGN: November 13, 1933, O. Park, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀. CHICAGO: August 29, 1942, H. S. Dybas, 1 ♀; September 8, 1942, H. S. Dybas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ELSA: June 24, 1943, at light, C. L. Remington, 1 ♂. GIANT CITY STATE PARK: July 5, 1944, at light, Sanderson and Leighton, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. HAVANA: July 17, 1943, at light, T. H. Frison, 1 ♂; July 1, 1944, at light, T. H. Frison, 1 ♀. URBANA: June 18, 1890, flying at twilight (Acc. No. 15765), C. A. Hart, 1 ♀; June 19, 1890, flying at twilight, (Acc. No. 15771), C. A. Hart, 1 ♀; Same data as for holotype, 2 ♀♀. VOLO: October 27, 1943, in sphagnum moss, Ross and Sanderson, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. KANSAS.—LAWRENCE: September 29, 1933, 1 ♂, November 5, 1935, in damp debris, 1 ♂. TOPEKA: September 3, 1942, C. H. Seevers, 1 ♀; September 8, 1942, C. H. Seevers, 1 ♂. NEW JERSEY.—COLONIAL: Siepmann, 1 ♂. NEW YORK.—BROOKLYN: November 10, 1940, William Spector, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. OHIO.—BARBERTON: June 26, 1936, L. J. Lipovsky, 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀; July 6, 1936, L. J. Lipovsky, 14 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀; July 25, 1936, L. J. Lipovsky, 2 ♀♀; August 21, 1936, L. J. Lipovsky, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. MT. HEALTHY: May, 1942, light trap, 2 ♀♀. PIKE FOREST: June, 1942, light trap, 2 ♀♀. SOUTH CAROLINA.—CLEMSON COLLEGE: March 7, 1938, J. G. Watts, 1 ♂.



Figs. 1A and 1B. *Lithocharis ochraceus* (Grav.), ventral and lateral aspects of male genitalia. Figs. 2A and 2B. *L. ardenus*, n. sp., ventral and lateral aspects of male genitalia. Fig. 3. *L. ardenus*, n. sp., eighth sternite. Fig. 4A. Fig. 4B. *L. ardenus*, n. sp., seventh sternite. Fig. 5A. *L. ochraceus*, seventh sternite. Fig. 6. *L. ochraceus*, eighth sternite.

Paratypes deposited in the collections of the Illinois Natural History Survey, U. S. N. M., University of Kansas, Clemson College, C. H. Seevers, C. A. Frost, Orlando Park, and Borys Malkin.

The present species is most closely related to *ochraceus* (Grav.) in the Nearctic fauna. In addition to having a brush of yellow hairs on each side of the emargination on the eighth sternite (Fig. 6), the spines in the comb of the seventh sternite (Fig. 5A) of *ochraceus* are not all of one size but are shorter at the ends. The lateral lobes of the genitalia of *ochraceus* (Figs. 1A and 1B), are highly developed and extend nearer the end of the pointed median lobe. The process arising from the base of the median lobe is very large compared with that of *ardenus*. In addition to these features, *ochraceus* has an additional pair of curved structures arising from the sides of the median lobe, and the internal structures on the copulatory sac are different, as shown in the figures. *L. ardenus* appears even more closely related to the West Indian *sororculus* Kraatz but differs in not having the spines in the comb on the seventh sternite shorter in the middle and at the ends as illustrated for that species by Blackwelder (Bull. 182, U. S. N. M., p. 240, 1943).

Specimens of *L. ochraceus* have been examined from Illinois, Arkansas, Oregon, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Unassociated females of either *ochraceus* or *ardenus* have also been examined from South Dakota and Florida.

NOTES ON PHYLLOPHAGA BARDA (HORN) WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).¹

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Phyllophaga barda (Horn) is a rather uncommon, widely distributed May beetle known to occur in New York, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, according to Langston (1927), Sim (1928), Brimley (1938), Ritcher (1940), Sanderson (1944), and Fattig (1944). In Kentucky the species has been found only in the southeastern part of the state in the Eastern Pennyroyal and Eastern Coal Field regions.

¹The investigation reported in this paper is in connection with a project of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and is published by permission of the Director.